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## SHARED SKIP-LIST DATA STRUCTURE SYNCHRONIZED USING DOUBLE-COMPARE-AND-SWAP OPERATIONS

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### BACKGROUND

#### Field of the Invention

[1001] The present invention relates generally to coordination amongst execution sequences in a multiprocessor computer, and more particularly, to structures and techniques for facilitating non-blocking implementations of shared data structures.

#### Description of the Related Art

[1002] A *dictionary* is an abstract data structure that associates with each of some number of *keys* a respective *value*. Depending on the exploitation, keys and values can be data items or data structures. Typical dictionary operations include:

*insert*(*k*, *v*), which alters the dictionary so that it associates the value *v* with the key *k*,  
*delete*(*k*), which alters the dictionary so that it does not associate any value with the key *k*; and *search*(*k*), which returns the value that the dictionary associates with key *k* or an appropriate *null* value if the dictionary does not currently associate any value with key *k*.

[1003] There are, of course, a variety of alternate formulations of dictionaries that are useful for various purposes. Such formulations may provide different operational semantics, or differ in the details of their operations. Exemplary dictionary formulations, including an exemplary formulation (*deleteGE*(*n*)) in which a "greater than or equal to" key match criterion is employed for deletions, are described elsewhere herein. Numerous variations on the general theme are possible and, in

general, dictionary data structures and suitable concrete implementations thereof, are well known in art. For example, a linked list of nodes that encode key-value pairs forms the basis of a number of suitable implementations. In some implementations, the list of key-value pairs may be sorted in increasing key order. Other implementations include those based on various forms of hash table, e.g., where a hash-table entry may contain both a key and a value.

[1004] Still other implementations employ a tree structure, such as a binary tree, where key-value pairs are at the leaves of the tree and every node also contains a key, such that all leaves that are descendants of a node's left-hand child have keys that are less than the node's key and all leaves that are descendants of the node's right-hand child have keys that are not less than the node's key. This arrangement allows an *insert*, *delete*, or *search* operation to be performed in time proportional to the height of the tree. If the tree is *balanced*, then the height of the tree is proportional to the logarithm of the number of nodes in the tree, so that *insert*, *delete*, and *search* operations may be carried out relatively quickly. However, certain sequences of *insert* and/or *delete* operations may leave the tree badly unbalanced. There are many techniques in the computer science literature, known to those of skill in the art, for rebalancing trees as needed.

[1005] Pugh has proposed a data structure called a *skip list*, which he describes as a probabilistic alternative to balanced trees. See W. Pugh, *Skip Lists: A Probabilistic Alternative to Balanced Trees*, Communications of the ACM, 33(6):668--676, June 1990 and W. Pugh, *Concurrent Maintenance of Skip Lists*, CS-TR-2222.1, Institute for Advanced Computer Studies, Department of Computer Science, University of Maryland, College Park, June 1990. We believe that a skip list, particularly as described elsewhere herein, is suitable for use as a concrete implementation of a dictionary.

[1006] In some computational environments, including those that could be employed to execute computations that use dictionaries implemented using a skip list, data structures are shared amongst multiple concurrent threads or processes. In such computations, it is desirable for the implementation to behave in a linearizable fashion; that is, to behave as if each operation on that data structure is performed

atomically at some point between its invocation and its response. *See* M. Herlihy and J. Wing, *Linearizability: A Correctness Condition for Concurrent Objects*, ACM Transactions on Programming languages and Systems, 12(3):463-492, July 1990, for a discussion of linearizability as a correctness criterion.

[1007] One way to achieve this property is with a mutual exclusion lock (sometimes called a semaphore). Indeed, Pugh as well as Lotan & Shavit (each summarized below) disclose skip list implementations that employ locks. In general, locking implementations can be understood as follows. When a process issues a request to perform an operation on a shared data structure, its action is to acquire the lock, which has the property that only one process may own it at a time. Once the lock is acquired, the operation is performed on the data structure; only after the operation has been completed is the lock released. This sequence clearly enforces the property of linearizability. However, it is also desirable for operations to interfere with each other as little as possible. For example, it is desirable that two search operations be almost entirely concurrent, rather than one search having to wait to begin until another is entirely finished. Both Pugh's technique and Lotan & Shavit's technique employ locks, though in ways that allow at least some concurrent operations to execute without interference.

[1008] In particular, Pugh discloses a technique for implementing a skip list that may be shared by concurrent threads (concurrent processes). The technique includes algorithms that, rather than using a single lock for the entire data structure, associate respective locks with many different parts of the data structure and carefully choose which locks to lock at any given time, so as to ensure that one thread has exclusive access to the associated part of the data structure until that same thread performs a matching unlock operation, while not requiring exclusive access to other parts of the data structure. *See* W. Pugh, *Concurrent Maintenance of Skip Lists* (referenced above).

[1009] Lotan and Shavit disclose another technique for implementing a skip list that may be shared by concurrent threads and use it to implement a priority queue. Their technique involves allowing a thread to lock a node before deleting it so that the locking thread, and no other, may delete that node from the data structure. *See* I.

Lotan & N. Shavit, *Skiplist-Based Concurrent Priority Queues*. In Proc. First International Parallel and Distributed Processing Symposium, Cancun, Mexico, May 2000.

[1010] Unfortunately, the use of locks has certain drawbacks. In particular, algorithms and shared data structure implementations that employ locks (even on a fine grain basis) are vulnerable to the possibility that individual threads or processes may proceed at very different rates of execution and, in particular, that some thread or process might be suspended indefinitely. Accordingly, it can be highly desirable for an implementation of a shared data structure to be *lock-free*; that is, if a set of processes are using a shared data structure and an arbitrary subset of those processes are suspended indefinitely, it should still be possible for the remaining processes to make progress in performing operations on the shared data structure. What is needed is a lock-free linearizable implementation of shared skip list.

## SUMMARY

[1011] A set of structures and techniques are described herein whereby an exemplary concurrent shared object, namely a shared *skip list*, can be implemented in a lock-free manner. Indeed, we have developed a number of interesting variants of a lock-free shared skip-list, including variants that may be employed to provide a lock-free shared dictionary. In some variants, a key-value dictionary is implemented. Although lock-free, shared skip list implementations and dictionary exploitations exemplify several advantages of realizations in accordance with the present invention, the present invention is not limited thereto. In some variants, a set is implemented, using the key slots to hold set elements and omitting the value slots. Indeed, based on the description herein and the claims that follow, persons of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate a variety of concurrent shared object implementations. For example, using a skip list as a priority queue without requiring an *a priori* determination of the set of all possible priority levels to be used.

[1012] Furthermore, although various implementations described herein employ a particular set of synchronization primitives, namely compare and swap (CAS) and double compare and swap (DCAS) operations, the present invention is not limited to CAS- and DCAS-based realizations. Indeed, a variety of synchronization primitives

may be employed that allow linearizable update of at least a pair of storage locations. In general, N-way Compare and Swap (NCAS) operations ( $N \geq 2$ ) or transactional memory may be employed. In addition, load-linked (LL) and store-conditional (SC) operation pairs may be employed as an alternative to CAS operations. More generally, choice of an appropriate synchronization primitive is typically affected by the set of alternatives available in a given computational system. While direct hardware- or architectural-support for a particular primitive is preferred, software emulations that build upon an available set of primitives may also be suitable for a given implementation. Accordingly, any synchronization primitive that allows access operations to be implemented with substantially equivalent semantics to those described herein is suitable.

[1013] Accordingly, in view of the above, a novel skip-list-based concurrent shared object implementation has been developed that provides lock-free and linearizable access to state of the concurrent shared object. In an application of the underlying techniques to a shared dictionary, insert-type and delete-type operations on the dictionary are linearizable and lock-free. Indeed, in a typical exploitation, all operations on the shared dictionary exhibit linearizable, lock-free behavior. Typically, concurrent operations on the shared dictionary execute without interference and, if present, interference is generally limited to operations that compete to modify a given node and/or related pointers.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[1014] The present invention may be better understood, and its numerous objects, features, and advantages made apparent to those skilled in the art by referencing the accompanying drawings.

[1015] **FIG. 1** illustrates structure of a node for use in an implementation of a key-value skip list data structure implemented in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention.

[1016] **FIG. 2A** and **2B** illustrate respective exemplary node states related to a skip list data structure implemented in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention.

[1017] **FIG. 3** illustrates an empty state of a key-value skip list data structure implemented in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention.

[1018] **FIG. 4** illustrates a non-empty state of a key-value skip list data structure implemented in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention.

[1019] **FIG. 5** illustrates an exemplary state of a key-value skip list data structure consistent with some update-oriented executions of a lock-free linearizable *insert* operation implemented in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention.

[1020] **FIG. 6** illustrates an exemplary first state of a key-value skip list data structure consistent with some insert-oriented executions of a lock-free linearizable *insert* operation implemented in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention.

[1021] **FIG. 7** illustrates an exemplary second state of a key-value skip list data structure consistent with the insert-oriented execution of illustrated in **FIG. 6**.

[1022] **FIGS. 8A, 8B and 8C** illustrate respective states of a key-value skip list data structure detected by operation of DCAS operation (or other multi-target synchronization operation) in some executions of a lock-free linearizable *insert* operation implemented in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention.

[1023] **FIG. 9** illustrates an exemplary state of a key-value skip list data structure consistent with some executions of a lock-free linearizable *deleteGE* operation implemented in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention.

[1024] **FIGS. 10A and 10B** illustrate respective node states in a key-value skip list data structure which are detected by specific failures of a DCAS operation and which, when encountered by an execution of a lock-free linearizable *deleteGE* operation implemented in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention indicate concurrent execution of another *deleteGE* operation.

[1025] The use of the same reference symbols in different drawings indicates similar or identical items.

#### **DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT(S)**

[1026] The description that follows presents a set of techniques, objects, functional sequences and data structures associated with concurrent shared object implementations that employ linearizable synchronization operations in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. A lock-free, linearizable shared dictionary implementation that employs compare-and-swap (CAS) and double compare-and-swap (DCAS) operations is illustrative. In general, such a shared dictionary is a good exemplary implementation in that it has wide applicability to parallel and/or multithreaded computations in which it is desirable to dynamically maintain ordered mappings in a shared data structure. Of course, dictionaries are susceptible to a wide range of variations in data mappings, orderings and access semantics and particular techniques, objects, functional sequences and data structures are presented herein in the context of particular key-value mappings orderings and operations. In particular, use and implementations of *insert* and *deleteGE* operations are merely illustrative. Based on the descriptions herein, variations suitable for other data mappings, orderings and access semantics will be appreciated by persons of ordinary skill in the art. Indeed, based on the descriptions herein, variations suitable for other exploitations of a lock-free shared skip list or skip-list-like data structure will be appreciated by persons of ordinary skill in the art.

[1027] In view of the above, and without limitation, the description that follows focuses on an exemplary linearizable, lock-free shared key-value dictionary implementation based on a skip list that behaves as if access operations thereon are executed in a mutually exclusive manner, despite the absence of a locking mechanism.

#### **Computational Model**

[1028] One realization of the present invention is as a skip list based, key-value dictionary implementation employing CAS and DCAS operations on a shared memory multiprocessor computer. This realization, as well as others, will be

understood in the context of the following computational model, which specifies the concurrent semantics of the skip-list data structure.

[1029] In general, a concurrent system consists of a collection of  $n$  processors. Processors communicate through shared data structures called objects. Each object has an associated set of operations that provide the mechanism for manipulating state of that object. Each processor  $P$  can be viewed in an abstract sense as a sequential thread of control that applies a sequence of operations to objects by issuing an invocation and receiving the associated response. A history is a sequence of invocations and responses of some system execution. Each history induces a “real-time” order of operations where an operation  $A$  precedes another operation  $B$ , if  $A$ ’s response occurs before  $B$ ’s invocation. Two operations are concurrent if they are unrelated by the real-time order. A sequential history is a history in which each invocation is followed immediately by its corresponding response. The sequential specification of an object is the set of legal sequential histories associated with it. The basic correctness requirement for a concurrent implementation is linearizability. Every concurrent history is “equivalent” to some legal sequential history which is consistent with the real-time order induced by the concurrent history.

[1030] In a linearizable implementation, an operation appears to take effect atomically at some point between its invocation and response. In the computational model described herein, the collection of shared memory locations of a multiprocessor computer’s memory (including location  $L$ ) is a linearizable implementation of an object that provides each processor  $P_i$  with the following set of sequentially specified machine operations:

$Read_i(L)$  reads location  $L$  and returns its value.

$Write_i(L, v)$  writes the value  $v$  to location  $L$ .

$CAS_i(L, o, n)$  is a compare-and-swap operation with the semantics described below.

$DCAS_i(L1, L2, o1, o2, n1, n2)$  is a double compare-and-swap operation with the semantics described below.

[1031] Implementations described herein are *lock-free*. Let us use the term *higher-level operations* in referring to operations of the data type being implemented,

and *lower-level operations* in referring to the (machine) operations in terms of which it is implemented. A lock-free implementation is one in which, even though individual higher-level operations may be delayed, the system as a whole continuously makes progress. More formally, a lock-free implementation is one in which any infinite history containing a higher-level operation that has an invocation but no response must also contain infinitely many responses. In other words, if some processor performing a higher-level operation continuously takes steps and does not complete, it must be because some operations invoked by other processors are continuously completing their higher-level operations. This definition guarantees that the system as a whole makes progress and that individual processors cannot be blocked, only delayed by other processors continuously taking steps.

### Dictionaries

[1032] As described above, a *dictionary* is an abstract data structure. While some variants may contain only keys and not associated values (these are called *sets*) , *key-value* formulations are typically more useful in practical programming applications. A *key-value* dictionary associates with each of some number of *keys*, a respective *value*. Depending on the exploitation, keys and values can be data items or data structures. Typical dictionary operations include: *insert*(*k*, *v*) , which alters the dictionary so that it associates the value *v* with the key *k*, *delete*(*k*) , which alters the dictionary so that it does not associate any value with the key *k*; and *search*(*k*) , which returns the value that the dictionary associates with key *k* or an appropriate *null* value if the dictionary does not currently associate any value with key *k*.

[1033] There are, of course, a variety of alternate formulations of dictionaries that are useful for various purposes. Such formulations may provide different sets of operations, or differ in the details of their operations. For example, if a dictionary already associates a value *v*<sub>1</sub> with key *k*, then the operation *insert*(*k*, *v*<sub>2</sub>) might alter the dictionary to associate *v*<sub>2</sub> with *k*, or might have no effect, or might result in the dictionary associating the value *v*<sub>1</sub> + *v*<sub>2</sub> with *k*. Of course, addition is but one possible operator.

[1034] One interesting variant provides two operations: *insert*(*k*, *v*) and *deleteGE*(*k*) and assumes that the keys are totally ordered by a comparison operation that determines whether one given key is smaller than another given key. The operation *insert*(*k*, *v*) alters the dictionary to associate the value *v* with *k*, regardless of whether the dictionary already associated some value with *k*, but then returns either the previously associated value or the special value *INSERTED* according to whether the dictionary did or did not (respectively) already associate some value with the key *k*. The operation *deleteGE*(*n*) identifies the smallest key *k* that is not smaller than *n* and that has an associated value in the dictionary, then alters the dictionary so that it no longer associates any value with the key *k* and returns the value that was formerly associated with *k*; but if there is no such key *k* in the dictionary, then the special value *NOTFOUND* is returned by the operation.

### Skip List

[1035] In brief, a skip list includes a linked list of nodes. In our formulation, each node includes a key-value pair. Each node also includes a nonzero number of pointers. Each such pointer belongs to a level, where a level is labeled by a positive integer ranging from 0 to *MaxHeight*-1. If a node contains *k* pointers, it contains one pointer for each level from level 0 through level*k*-1. The last node in the skip list is a special *Null* node that contains no key, value, or pointers; although it may logically have various of these set to values that simplify or speed operations in which it is used. The first node in the skip list (the *Header*) contains *MaxHeight* pointers but no key or value (again, these could be set to ease or speed any particular implementation). The level-0 pointers link all the nodes of the list beginning with the *Header* and ending with the *Null* node, in such a way that the keys appear in ascending order as the level-0 links are traversed from the header, just as for a conventional sorted linked list.

[1036] In addition, every node obeys an additional constraint: if any node (call it *A*) contains a level-*j* pointer for some *j* > 0, then it points to another node (call it *B*) that occurs later in the linked list formed by the level-0 pointers, such that node *B* either has a level-*j* pointer or is the *Null* node, and no node that occurs in the list between *A* and *B* has a level-*j* pointer.

### Synchronization Operations

[1037] Certain computer systems provide primitive instructions or operations that perform compound operations on memory in a linearizable form (as if atomically). Two exemplary operations of this type are the *compare-and-swap* operation (CAS) and the *double-compare-and-swap* operation (DCAS).

[1038] As typically defined, a CAS operation accepts three values or quantities: a memory address A, a comparison value C, and a new value N. The operation fetches and examines the contents V of memory at address A. If those contents V are equal to C, then N is stored into the memory location at address A, replacing V; otherwise, the contents of the memory at address A are not affected. In some variants, V may be returned or saved in a register for later inspection whether or not V matches C. All this is implemented in a linearizable fashion.

[1039] Some formulations of a CAS operation may be understood as follows:

```
boolean CAS(val *addr, val old, val new) {
    atomically {
        if (*addr==old) {
            *addr = new;
            return true;
        } else {
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

[1040] A more powerful (and often more convenient) operation is the double compare-and-swap (DCAS) operation. As typically defined, a DCAS operation accepts six values: memory addresses A1 and A2, comparison values C1 and C2, and new values N1 and N2. The operation fetches and examines the contents V1 of memory at address A1 and the contents V2 of memory at address A2. If V1 equals C1 and V2 equals C2, then N1 is stored into the memory location at address A1, replacing V1, and N2 is stored into the memory location at address A2, replacing V2; otherwise, the contents of the memory at addresses A1 and A2 are not affected. In some variants, V1 and V2 are returned or saved in registers for later inspection whether or not V1 matches C1 and whether or not V2 matches C2. All this is implemented in a linearizable fashion.

[1041] Some formulations of a DCAS operation may be understood as follows:

```
boolean DCAS(val *addr1, val *addr2,
             val old1, val old2,
             val new1, val new2) {
    atomically {
        if ((*addr1==old1) && (*addr2==old2)) {
            *addr1 = new1;
            *addr2 = new2;
            return true;
        } else {
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

[1042] CAS and DCAS operations are well known in the art and have been implemented in hardware, such as in the SPARC<sup>TM</sup> and IBM 370 processor architectures (CAS) and Motorola 68040 processor architecture (DCAS), as well as through software emulation. Accordingly, a variety of suitable implementations exist and the pseudocode formulations (above) are meant to facilitate later description of concurrent shared object implementations in accordance with the present invention and not to limit the set of suitable implementations. For example, order of operations is merely illustrative and any implementation with substantially equivalent semantics is also suitable. Similarly, some formulations (such as described above) may return previous values while others may return success/failure indications. In general, any of a variety of formulations are suitable including those based on hardware support, non-blocking software emulations, transactional memory constructs, etc. SPARC architecture based processors are available from Sun Microsystems, Inc, Santa Clara, California. SPARC trademarks are used under license and are trademarks or registered trademarks of SPARC International, Inc. in the United States and other countries. Products bearing SPARC trademarks are based upon an architecture developed by Sun Microsystems.

[1043] Furthermore, although much of the description herein is focused on compare-and-swap (CAS) and double compare-and-swap (DCAS) operations, it will be understood that other synchronization operations such as N-location compare-and-swap operations ( $N \geq 2$ ) or transactional memory may be employed in other implementations. In addition, load-linked (LL) and store-conditional (SC) operation

pairs may generally be employed in place of CAS operations, and if an extended version of LL/SC allowed two or more addresses to be treated under the “linked” condition, that extended LL/SC could be employed in place of the DCAS operation . In short, choice of an appropriate synchronization primitive is typically affected by the set of alternatives available in a given computational system and, based on the description herein, persons of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate a variety of suitable alternatives.

### Lock-Free Shared Skip List

[1044] FIG. 1 illustrates structure of a node suitable for use in some implementations of a key-value skip list data structure. As illustrated, a given node **110** includes storage for a key **112** and an associated a value **113**, which may encode a literal value or, in some realizations, a reference to a literal value or to an appropriate data structure. Solely for clarity of description, and without limitation, the description that follows generally assumes a literal value encoding. Variations for other encodings will be appreciated by persons of ordinary skill in the art.

[1045] In the illustrated node structure, a non-zero number of levels of references (or next pointers) **111** may be employed to reference forward to respective other nodes in a skip list data structure (or otherwise as described later). For example, a particular node (e.g., illustrated node **110**) may include an array of  $N+1$  next pointers, defining a height **119** for the node. All nodes in a given skip list have a height less than or equal to the maximum height established for the skip list at its creation, *MaxHeight* (**118** in FIG.1) . FIG. 1 illustrates a typical state for a node incorporated in a skip list such as described below. Of course, based on the description herein, persons of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate a variety of suitable alternative encodings.

[1046] FIGS. 2A and 2B illustrate suitable encodings for nodes in two significant states in which a node is not incorporated in the skip list. For example, the state illustrated in FIG. 2A, namely with *null* level-0 pointer **111A**, corresponds to a freshly created node not yet included in the skip list. The state illustrated in FIG. 2B, namely with a dead level-0 pointer **111B** (here encoded as a self-pointer) corresponds

to a node deleted from the skip list. Alternative dead pointer encodings and related techniques are described elsewhere herein.

[1047] FIG. 3 illustrates an empty state of a key-value skip list data structure, such as what occurs immediately after initialization. In particular, skip list 300 includes a head node 310 and a tail (or *Null*) node 320. Each of the next pointers of head node 310 (i.e., level-0 through level-*MaxHeight*-1 next pointers) point to tail node 320. In turn, each of the next pointers of tail node 320 are null. Consistent with the head and tail roles of nodes 310 and 320, key fields thereof are illustrated with  $-\infty$  and  $\infty$  key values, respectively. Corresponding value fields are arbitrarily shown as 0. Of course, any of a variety of key, value and terminating pointer encodings or conventions are possible and, based on the description herein, persons of ordinary skill in the art will be able to select an encoding or convention appropriate to a given application.

[1048] Also, based on the description herein, any of a variety of suitable concrete implementations will be appreciated by persons of ordinary skill in the art. Nonetheless, to facilitate our description, we present the following exemplary implementation of a skip list in which one suitable structural definition for nodes and a skip list thereof is provided together with an initialization sequence.

```

class Skiplist {
    private class Node {
        final Node[] next;
        final val key;
        val value;
        Node(int height, val key, val value) {
            /* Allocator sets all elements of array
               next initially null. */
            next = new Node[height];
            this.key = key;
            this.value = value;
        }
    }
    private final Node Head;
    private final Node NullNode;
    private final int MaxHeight;
    public Skiplist(int maxHeight) {
        MaxHeight = maxHeight;
        Head = new Node(maxHeight, -infinity, 0);
        NullNode = new Node(maxHeight, infinity, 0);
    }
}

```

```

        for (int k = 0; k < maxHeight; k++)
            Head.next[k] = NullNode;
    }

...
}

```

[1049] **FIG. 4** illustrates an arbitrary non-empty state of a key-value skip list data structure. In general, a node is regarded as being in skip list **401** if and only if it is part of the chain of nodes connected by level-0 pointers, starting from the head node (e.g., head node **410**) and continuing through the tail node (e.g., null node **420**). As typically employed, pointers at other levels are regarded merely as *hints* which can be used to improve performance by allowing traversal operations (e.g., searches) to skip groups of nodes rather than examining every node in the chain. Consistent with this usage, we often refer to hints in our description. This terminology is used for simplicity of description and is not intended to limit the range of exploitations of skip list or skip list like data structures and techniques described herein.

[1050] In an illustrative configuration, each pointer in the *next* array of a node that is in the skip list is in one of three states: (a) *null*, meaning that a hint pointer has not yet been installed; (b) pointing to a node that has a higher key or to the tail node (i.e., a *next* pointer); or (c) *dead*. In general, suitable encodings are implementation dependent, but several dead pointer encodings are illustrative. In some variations, a pointer in the *next* array of a given node *N* is considered *dead* if it is a pointer to node *N* itself. Such a pointer is generally called a *self pointer*. In some variations, a pointer is considered dead if it points to a special *dead node*. The dead node is never in the skip list and, as typically realized, there is only one such dead node. A pointer to such a node is called a *dead node pointer*. In some variations, a pointer is dead if it points to a node with a smaller key (or back to the head node). Such a pointer is called a *back pointer*.

[1051] Each of these variations on a dead pointer encoding has certain advantages over the others. For example, a self pointer, as compared to a dead node pointer, avoids the need for a separate dead node. On the other hand, a dead node pointer, as compared with a self pointer, avoids the problem posed by circular references when maintaining reference counts if the skip list structure is used within a larger system

that maintains reference counts for pointers. Both self pointers and dead node pointers, as compared with a back pointer, do not require a comparison of key values to decide whether a pointer is dead. On the other hand, a back pointer, as compared with either a self pointer or a dead node pointer, facilitates implementations that provide faster recovery in situations where a thread discovers that the node it was working on is not the right one after all. Accordingly, in view of the above, persons of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that a variety of encodings may be employed and that selection of a particular encoding will, in general, depend on the intended application (or usage) environment.

[1052] The pointers in the next array of a node form three contiguous sets: the next pointers, the null pointers, and the dead pointers. The set of null pointers may be empty and the set of dead pointers may be empty. The next pointers are at the lowest levels (smallest indices) of the array; the dead pointers, if any, are at the highest levels; and the null pointers, if any, lie in the middle, below the dead pointers, if any, and above the next pointers.

[1053] As previously discussed, the skip list data structure may be (and typically is) shared by two or more threads, each of which may invoke access methods or operations at any time. In the exemplary skip list described below, such access methods include *insert* and *deleteGE* methods. Multiple executions of the *insert* and *deleteGE* methods may be carried out concurrently and no part of the data structure is ever locked at any time for the exclusive use of any particular thread. Instead, lock-free, linearizable synchronization operations are employed to synchronize the actions of these multiple executions. In some implementations (and in the illustrative code herein), compare-and-swap (CAS) and double-compare-and-swap (DCAS) operations are employed to provide the desired synchronized updates to skip list state. While CAS- and DCAS-based implementations are generally preferred, other linearizable, lock-free single-target and multi-target synchronization primitives (or constructs) may be employed in other implementations. In general, capabilities and efficiencies of synchronization primitives or constructs available in a given execution environment will tend to dictate suitable design choices. In any case, based on the description herein, persons of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate suitable transformations of

the described techniques for implementations in which alternative synchronization primitives or constructs are (or may be) employed.

[1054] Turning now to operations on the skip list structure, we first describe an illustrative *insert* operation that introduces into the skip list a key-value pair. If the skip list already contains a node with an identical key, the associated value is updated; however, if no identical key is found, a new node containing the desired key-value pair is spliced into the skip list. To identify the appropriate insertion point (or node), a helper routine (*insertSearch*) is employed to identify (at each pointer level of the skip list) appropriate predecessor and successor nodes for the insertion point (or existing node) at which the key-value pair should be introduced. Of course, the identification of predecessor and successor node sets is susceptible to skip list changes introduced by concurrent executions of other *insert* operations as well as concurrent executions of *delete*-type operations. Operation of an exemplary *insert* routine that appropriately synchronizes with other such executions will be understood with reference first to the following exemplary implementation of an *insertSearch* routine.

```

/* This routine takes a key and searches the skiplist. It
   returns results in two supplied arrays, predecessors and
   successors, each of length MaxHeight.
*/
private void insertSearch(val searchKey, Node[] predecessors,
                        Node[] successors) {
    newSearch: while (true) {
        Node pred = Head;
        Node succ;
        for (int k = MaxHeight - 1; k >= 0; k--) {
            while ((succ = pred.next[k]) != NullNode &&
                   succ.key < searchKey) {
                if (deadPointer(pred, succ)) {
                    /* We got stuck on a deleted node and must retry. */
                    continue newSearch; // "continue" means do loop again
                } else pred = succ;
            }
            if (deadPointer(pred, succ)) {
                /* We got stuck on a deleted node and must retry. */
                continue newSearch;
            } else {
                predecessors[k] = pred;
                successors[k] = succ;
            }
        }
        return;
    }
}

```

where a `deadPointer` routine or macro such as illustrated below allows us to isolate implementation variations for realizations that encode dead pointers using a `DeadNode` construct or a self-pointer.

```
private boolean deadPointer(Node nd, Node np) {
    // DeadNode version
    return (np == DeadNode);
    // self-pointer version
    return (nd == np);
}
```

[1055] In either case, the `insert` routine (see below) employs the `insertSearch` helper routine to identify appropriate predecessor and successor sets. If the level-0 pointer of the successor set identifies a skip list node that encodes the to-be-inserted *key*, we attempt to update that node with the to-be-inserted *value*. Otherwise, we attempt to introduce a new node for the key-value pair splicing into appropriate levels of the next pointer chains in accordance with the identified predecessor and successor sets.

[1056] Turning first to the update case, **FIG. 5** illustrates a state **501** of the skip list and corresponding predecessor **540** and successor **550** arrays computed using techniques such as illustrated above with reference to the `insertSearch` helper routine. Note that the level-0 pointer of successor array **550** (i.e., `successor[0]`) identifies a skip list node **530** with a key identical to that for the key-value pair we are inserting. We use a DCAS operation to update the node value while ensuring that both the existing value (in field **532**) and the level-0 next pointer (in field **531**) thereof remain unchanged since last read.

[1057] Turning next to the insertion case, **FIGS. 6** and **7** illustrate insertion of a new node **635** into the skip list. As before, predecessor and successor arrays **640** and **650** are computed using techniques such as illustrated above with reference to the `insertSearch` helper routine. Since the level-0 pointer of successor array **650** (e.g., `successor[0]`) identifies a skip list node **636** with a key greater than that for the key-value pair we are inserting, we insert new node **635** as indicated. Height of new node **635** (in the illustrated case, `height=3`) is determined in accordance with customary skip list implementations (e.g., using a pseudorandom technique such as illustrated by the `chooseHeight()` helper routine described below). New node **635**

is inserted into the skip list using a CAS operation to link it into the chain of level-0 pointers. In the illustrated case, the CAS operation targets the level-0 pointer of node **637**. Only after the level-0 pointer splice has succeeded is the node linked into chains at other levels, as described below.

[1058] Additional pointer operations are performed in order from lower levels to higher levels. In the illustrated case, pointers are updated at level-1 and level-2. DCAS operations are used to perform these higher level pointer splices and **FIG. 7** illustrates the resultant state from use of a DCAS operation targeting level-1 pointers of node **638** and new node **635**. Both the update case and the insert case will be better understood with reference to the following pseudo code.

```

/* Returns INSERTED or the value that was removed
   by the update */
public val insert(val newKey, val newValue) {
    Node[] predecessors = new Node[MaxHeight];
    Node[] successors = new Node[MaxHeight];
    Node newNode = null;
    mainInsert: while (true) {
        insertSearch(newKey, predecessors, successors);
        Node nd = successors[0];
        if (nd != NullNode && nd.key == newKey) {
            /* Attempt update */
            Node successor = nd.next[0];
            updateDcas: while (true) {
                val oldValue = nd.value;
                successor = nd.next[0];
                if (deadPointer(nd, successor))
                    break updateDcas;
                if (DCAS(&nd.next[0], &nd.value,
                         successor, oldValue,
                         successor, newValue))
                    return oldValue;
            }
            /* We fell out bottom of update loop.
               The node was deleted before we could update it,
               so retry whole insertion effort. */
        } else {
            /* Attempt insertion */
            if (newNode == null)
                newNode = new Node(chooseHeight(), newKey, newValue);
            newNode.next[0] = successors[0];
            if (CAS(&predecessors[0].next[0], successors[0],
                    newNode)) {
                /* The new node is in; now install the higher
                   links(hints). */
                hints: for (int k = 1; k < newNode.next.length; k++) {
                    thisHint: while (true) {
                        if (DCAS(&predecessors[k].next[k],
                                 &newNode.next[k], successors[k],
                                 null, newNode, successors[k]))

```

```

        continue hints;
        /* We failed to install a hint; why? */
        if (deadPointer(newNode, newNode.next[k])) {
            /* Deletion has begun on the node we inserted.
               Our job is done here. */
            break hints;
        } else if
        (deadPointer(predecessors[k],
                     predecessors[k].next[k])) {
            /* Deletion has begun on the predecessor.
               Redo the search. */
            insertSearch(newKey, predecessors, successors);
            if (successors[0] != newNode)
                /* the node we were installing has been killed
                   so we have finished installing it. */
                break hints;
        } else {
            /* The predecessor is still in the list, but
               its successor has changed. */
            insertSearch(newKey, predecessors, successors);
            if (successors[0] != newNode)
                break hints;
        }
    } /* end thisHint */
} /* end hints */
return INSERTED;
}
/* We failed the initial ("real") insertion, so loop,
   recompute preds and succs arrays, and retry. */
}
} /* end mainInsert */
}

```

[1059] As will be appreciated by persons of ordinary skill in the art, the DCAS operation will fail if either of its targets differs from its expected value. **FIGS. 8A, 8B and 8C** illustrate several DCAS failure situations handled by the insert code shown above. For example, as illustrated in **FIG. 8A**, the DCAS operation may discover that that new node **635A** is in the process of being deleted, as signified by a self-pointer deleted node encoding. Of course, detection of other deleted node encodings is analogous and will be understood with reference to exemplary pseudo code presented above and below. In general, the DCAS operation may discover a deleted node encoding at any pointer level (i.e., `newNode.next[n]`) as `insert` climbs upward, installing hints. Because `insert` climbs upward to install hints, while a corresponding delete operation, e.g., the `deleteGE` operation described below, installs deleted node indications moving downward, `insert` will discover a concurrently executed deletion operating on the same node. Insertion is considered complete upon discovering that the node is being deleted.

[1060] Just as the newly inserted node may be in the process of being deleted, so too may be a node that is to be its predecessor at some pointer level (e.g., `predecessor[n]`). **FIG. 8B** illustrates discovery (by `insert`) that the predecessor node **638B** at level-1 for new node **635B** is in the process of being deleted. As before, in the illustrated case, a self pointer is used as a deleted node encoding although other encodings are also possible and described elsewhere herein. If a predecessor node is being deleted, we redo the search (invoking `insertSearch`). If the new node is no longer in the skip list, we quit. Otherwise, we continue the upward climb installing hints in accordance with the “new” predecessor and successor arrays returned by `insertSearch`.

[1061] Another situation involves discovery (by `insert`) that a predecessor node is no longer an immediate predecessor of a new node as encoded by contents of `predecessor[n].next[n]`. In particular, **FIG. 8C** illustrates a situation in which the presumed level-1 predecessor node **638C** is no longer an immediate predecessor of new node **635C**. Instead, an intermediate node **639** has been introduced in the level-1 pointer chain. Accordingly, we redo the search (invoking `insertSearch`). If the new node is no longer in the skip list, we quit. Otherwise, we continue the upward climb installing hints in accordance with the “new” predecessor and successor arrays returned by `insertSearch`.

[1062] When inserting a new node, skip list semantics customarily involve some random selection of height. The illustrative `chooseHeight` code below provides one suitable pseudorandom height selection implementation. Note that, for simplicity of illustration, we use a typical built-in system routine such as `lrand`, which generally employs locks. To avoid this problem, a lock-free pseudo-random number facility or one which is unique to each calling thread should be used. Other height selection techniques may be employed if desirable.

```
public int chooseHeight() {
    /* sample algorithm -- lrand actually uses lock so no good */
    int discardBits = 4; // in some generators low bits are suspect
    long lrand = lrand48();
    int ch = 1;
    int mask = 1 << discardBits;
    for (int i=1; i<MaxHeight; i++)
        if ((lrand & mask) == 0)
            return ch;
```

```

        else {
            mask = mask << 1;
            ch++;
        }
    return ch ;
}

```

[1063] We now turn to deletions. As described above, our exemplary implementation provides a delete-greater-than-or-equal-to style deletion operation (*deleteGE*) which identifies the smallest key *k* that is not smaller than *n* and that has an associated value in the dictionary, then alters the skip list so that it no longer associates any value with the key *k* and returns the value (if any) that was formerly associated with *k*. Based on the description herein, persons of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate variations for other semantics, such as an exact-match version of *delete* that returns a value from the deleted node or a flag value meaning no node with a matching key was in the list.

[1064] As before, we use a helper routine to identify an appropriate point in the skip list. In particular, to identify the appropriate deletion point, a helper routine (*deleteSearch*) is employed to identify (at each pointer level of the skip list) predecessor nodes of a node matching the key criterion described above. Of course, the identification of a predecessor node set is susceptible to skip list changes introduced by concurrent executions of other *deleteGE* operations as well as concurrent executions of *insert*-type operations. Operation of an exemplary *deleteGE* routine that appropriately synchronizes with other such executions will be understood with reference first to the following exemplary implementation of a *deleteSearch* routine.

```

private Node deleteSearch(val searchKey, Node[] predecessors) {
    topSearch: while (true) {
        Node pred = Head;
        Node succ;
        for (int k = MaxHeight - 1; k >= 0; k--) {
            while ((succ = pred.next[k]) != NullNode &&
                   succ.key < searchKey) {
                if (deadPointer(pred, succ)) {
                    /* We got stuck on a deleted node and must retry. */
                    continue topSearch;
                }
                else pred = succ;
            }
            if (deadPointer(pred, succ)) {
                continue topSearch;
            } else predecessors[k] = pred;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    } /* end for loop */
    return succ;
}
}

```

where, as before, a `deadPointer` routine or macro allows us to isolate implementation variations for realizations that encode dead pointers using a `DeadNode` construct or a self-pointer.

[1065] In either case, the `deleteGE` routine (see below) employs the `deleteSearch` helper routine to identify an appropriate predecessor set. If the level-0 pointer of the predecessor set identifies a particular skip list node (other than the terminating *null* node), we attempt to excise the *next* node from pointer chains at each level thereof. We begin at the highest level chain in which the node to be removed appears (i.e., the level corresponding to the highest index of the node which follows the identified predecessor node, namely `predecessor[0].next[length-1]`). Excision continues at successive lower levels until the appropriate node is excised from each level of pointer chain. By installing dead pointers at each successive level, we can coordinate concurrent executions of insert-type and delete-type operations.

```

/* Returns either NOTFOUND or a value such that the key that
   stored that value was the smallest key in the skipList
   not less than searchKey. */
public val deleteGE(val searchKey) {
    Node[] predecessors = new Node[MaxHeight];
    Node successor;
    deletion: while (true) {
        successor = deleteSearch(searchKey, predecessors);
        Node nd = successor;
        if (nd == NullNode) return NOTFOUND;
        /* Found node to delete.
           Rip out the hints. (The last "hint" is
           what counts as the actual deletion.) */
        hints: for (k = nd.next[0].length - 1; k >= 0; k--) {
            thisHint: while (true) {
                Node next = nd.next[k];
                if (deadPointer(nd, next)) {
                    /* Some other node has begun deletion of this node.
                       We'll compete. If we have reached the bottom --
                       competition is over and we lost! */
                    if (k==0) continue deletion; //other guy won
                    else continue hints; //keep on racing
                } else if (next == null) {
                    /* This level is not really linked in yet.
                       Kill it anyway */
                    /// DeadNode version
                    if (CAS(&nd.next[k], null, DeadNode))
                        continue hints;
                    /// self-pointer version

```

```

        if (CAS(&nd.next[k], null, nd)) continue hints;
        /* CAS failure means the null changed out from
           under us. Loop back and try again. */
    } else {
        // DeadNode version
        Node del = DeadNode;
        // self-pointer version
        Node del = nd;
        if (DCAS(&predecessors[k].next[k], &nd.next[k],
                  nd, next, del))
            continue hints;
        /* We failed to remove a hint; why? */
        if (deadPointer(nd, nd.next[k])) {
            /* We are competing with another node to remove
               hints. That's cool. Continue to compete (unless
               this was the actual deletion!). */
            if (k == 0)
                continue deletion; /* Oops! The other guy
                                      actually deleted the node. */
            else
                continue hints;
        } else if (deadPointer(predecessors[k],
                               predecessors[k].next[k])) {
            /* Deletion has been done at kth level of
               predecessor. Redo the search. */
            continue deletion;
        } else {
            /* The predecessor is still in the list, but its
               successor has changed. */
            /* This is where partial re-searching from one
               level higher can be tried to avoid the avoid
               the cost of a full deleteSearch*/
            /* if no local recovery, try again from the top */
            continue deletion;
        }
    }
}
/* end hints */
/* Notice that we don't fetch nd.value until after the
   node has been completely deleted, in case an insert
   operation updates the value. */
return (nd.value);
} /* end deletion */
}

```

[1066] When a node is to be deleted from the data structure, first DCAS operations are used to delete the hints, that is, to remove the node from chains at higher levels than level 0. These hint deletions are performed in order from higher levels to lower levels: ..., level-3, level-2, level-1. As a node is removed from the chain at any given level, its level-k pointer is changed to be a dead pointer (using one of the alternate representations of a dead pointer as described above). Only after all hints have been removed is the node removed from the level-0 chain (using a DCAS operation); only then is it regarded as having been removed from the skip list.

[1067] **FIG. 9** illustrates targets of a DCAS operation attempting to remove the hint at level-k of the skip list. Predecessor array **940** identifies nodes of skip list **901** for which respective next nodes at each level of pointer chain each have an associated key value greater than or equal to the search key. Of note, in the illustrated case, the level-0 entry in predecessor array **940** (i.e., `predecessor[0]`) identifies node **936** for which an immediate next node **935** in skip list **901** is the node initially targeted for deletion by operation of a delete-type operations such as implemented by the `deleteGE` method detailed above. As described above, deletions begin with synchronized updates at higher levels of pointer chains (or hints) and progress downward toward level-0 pointer chains. In the illustrated case, the node initially targeted for deletion (i.e., node **935**) has height  $K+1$ , so we start with level-K pointers. A DCAS operation targets pointers **937A** and **937B** for synchronized update. Assuming that both targets of the DCAS continue to encode the respective expected values, the DCAS successfully completes, bridging the to-be-deleted node at level-K and introducing a dead pointer at level-K of the to-be-deleted node.

[1068] Assuming no interactions with concurrently executed `deleteGE` operations targeting the same node, DCAS-based updates simply continue at successive lower level pointers until the node (e.g., node **935**) is removed from skip list **901**. Even in the case of a competing `deleteGE` invocation, which is detected based on presence of a dead pointer at level-K of the to-be-deleted node after a level-K DCAS failure, we continue at successive lower levels. **FIG. 10A** illustrates a state of the targeted node (e.g., with a detected level-K, self-pointer encoding) consistent with operation of another competing `deleteGE` invocation targeting the same node, and in which we continue at successive lower levels in competition with the other `deleteGE` invocation. However, if another competing `deleteGE` invocation is first to reach level-0 (i.e., if the competing `deleteGE` invocation actually deletes the targeted node), we search again (e.g., continue and reinvoke `deleteSearch`).

**FIG. 10B** illustrates the latter state.

[1069] Of course, a concurrently executing operation may also affect the state of a predecessor node. Accordingly, if the reason for DCAS failure was an unexpected next pointer of a predecessor node (e.g., a dead pointer or insertion of an intermediate node), then these failures are the result of progress being made by

another thread. We must search again; partial re-searching and back-pointer following are allowable optimizations to attempt here, but for simplicity we illustrate with the fall-back method of continuing the outer loop and reinvoking `deleteSearch`.

[1070] Finally, interactions between concurrent executions of `insert` and `deleteGE` operations targeting the same node bear further explanation. If thread A inserts a node and then thread B attempts to delete the node before thread A has installed all the hints, there may appear to be a sort of race condition in which thread A is trying to install hints and thread B is trying to remove them. One interesting aspect of the implementations described herein is a technique for avoiding such a race condition. As thread B deletes hints, it replaces pointers in the node being deleted with dead pointers. The dead pointers serve as an indication that the pointer has been deleted, and distinguishes this situation from a situation where the hint pointer has not yet been installed at all. If thread A, while trying to install hints, encounters such a dead pointer in the node, it means that some other thread is trying to delete the node. Thread A therefore simply abandons all attempts to install the remaining hint pointers. The fact that hint installation proceeds from lower levels to higher levels and hint deletion proceeds from higher levels to lower levels facilitates this determination.

### **Other Embodiments**

[1071] Exemplary code presented above illustrates a set of implementations in which deleted hints (or pointers) are represented by self pointers or dead node pointers. Variations for the alternative encodings differ in only a few lines of code and are generally noted in-line. Another variation previously mentioned involves representing deleted hints (or pointers) using a back pointer encoding (i.e., a pointer to a node having a lesser key). Although suitable code modifications will be readily understood based on the preceding description, they are less amenable to in-line notation. Accordingly, we simply present below an alternative formulation of our techniques in which deleted hints (or pointers) are encoded using back pointers. In particular, modified versions of `insert`, `deleteGE`, `insertSearch` and `deleteSearch` are included below. Skip list and node definitions are uniform amongst the exemplary code implementations.

[1072] In view of the above, an analogous, back-pointer based implementation of the insertSearch helper routine is as follows:

```
/* This routine takes a key and searches the skiplist. It
   returns results in two supplied arrays, predecessors and
   successors, each of length Maxheight.

   For all k such that 0 <= k < MaxHeight, these results have
   the properties that
   predecessors[k].key < searchKey <= successors[k].key
   and that at some point in the past
   predecessors[k].next[k] == successors[k] was true.
   Also, predecessors[k] is never NullNode and successors[k] is
   never Head. Also, height(predecessors[k]) > k and
   height(successors[k]) > k. */

private void insertSearch(val searchKey, Node[] predecessors,
                        Node[] successors) {
    Node pred = Head;
    Node succ;
    for (int k = MaxHeight - 1; k >= 0; k--) {
        while ((succ = pred.next[k]) != NullNode &&
               succ.key < searchKey) {
            pred = succ;
        }
        predecessors[k] = pred;
        successors[k] = succ;
    }
    return;
}
```

[1073] Building on the modified insertSearch helper routine, a back-pointer based implementation of the insert routine is detailed below. As before, we either update an existing node having a key identical to the search key, or insert a new node. Also as before, update employs a DCAS operation. Introduction of a new node, if required, employs a CAS operation and installation of each successive level of hints employs a DCAS operation.

```
/* Returns INSERTED or the value that was
   removed by the update */
public val insert(val newKey, val newValue) {
    Node[] predecessors = new Node[MaxHeight];
    Node[] successors = new Node[MaxHeight];
    Node pred, succ;
    Node newNode = null;
    insertSearch(newKey, predecessors, successors);
    tryInsert: while (true) {
        Node nd = successors[0];
        if (nd != NullNode && nd.key == newKey) {
            /* key is equal so attempt update */
            tryUpdate: while (true) {
                Node successor = nd.next[0];
                val oldValue = nd.value;
```

```

if ((successor != NullNode) &&
    (successor.key < newKey)) {
    /* nd is dead -- follow bkptr at level 0
       to repair successors[0] */
    while (successor.key < newKey) {
        successor = successor.next[0];
    }
    successors[0] = successor;
    continue tryInsert;
}
if (DCAS(&nd.next[0], &nd.value,
         successor, oldValue,
         successor, newValue))
    return oldValue;
} /* end tryUpdate */
// control should not get here
}
else { /* Attempt insertion */
    if (newNode == null)
        newNode = new Node(chooseHeight(), newKey, newValue);
    newNode.next[0] = successors[0];
    if (CAS(&predecessors[0].next[0],
            successors[0], newNode)) {
        hints: for (int k = 1; k < newNode.next.length; k++) {
            thisHint: while (true) {
                if (DCAS(&predecessors[k].next[k], &newNode.next[k],
                          successors[k], null,
                          newNode, successors[k]))
                    continue hints;
                /* We failed to install a hint; why? */
                if (newNode.next[k] != null) {
                    /* Deletion has begun on the node we inserted.
                       Our job is done here. */
                    break hints;
                }
                else { /* info from predecessors[k] has changed so
                        chase its (possibly backward) pointer */
                    pred = predecessors[k];
                    while ((succ = pred.next[k]) != NullNode &&
                           succ.key < newKey) {
                        pred = succ;
                    }
                    predecessors[k] = pred;
                    successors[k] = succ;
                }
                // fall through to try installing this hint again
            } /* end thisHint */
        } /* end hints */
        return INSERTED;
    } else {
        /* We failed the initial ("real") insertion, so chase
           possibly backward next pointers to repair level zero
           hints then retry. */
        pred = predecessors[k];
        while ((succ = pred.next[0]) != NullNode &&
               succ.key < newKey) {
            pred = succ;
        }
        predecessors[0] = pred;
        successors[0] = succ;
    }
}

```

```

        }
    }
} /* end tryInsert */
}

```

[1074] Advantageously, the back pointer implementation illustrated herein allows the `insert` operation to chase back pointers to “repair” certain predecessor or successor set entries without reinvoking the `insertSearch` helper. Of course, some realizations may forego this potential advantage.

[1075] Turning to an exemplary back pointer implementation of deletion, we again employ a `deleteSearch` helper routine such as the following:

```

/* This routine takes a key and searches the skipList.
   Returns results in a supplied array, predecessors, of
   length MaxHeight, and also returns a node "result".
   For all k such that 0 <= k < MaxHeight,
   predecessors[k].key < searchKey (therefore predecessors[k]
   is never NullNode) and height(predecessors[k]) > k.
   Moreover, searchKey <= result.key and at some point in
   the past predecessors[0].next[0] was equal to the
   result node, though others may have been inserted since. */

private Node deleteSearch(val searchKey, Node[] predecessors) {
    Node pred = Head;
    Node succ;
    for (int k = MaxHeight - 1; k >= 0; k--) {
        while ((succ = pred.next[k]) != NullNode &&
               succ.key < searchKey) {
            pred = succ;
        }
        predecessors[k] = pred;
    } /* end for loop */
    return succ;
}

```

[1076] Building on the modified `deleteSearch` helper routine, a back-pointer based implementation of the `deleteGE` routine is detailed below. As before, we manage concurrent executions of same target `deleteGE` and `insert` operations using a dead pointer encoding, which in this case employs a back pointer. Also as before, deletion of hints employs a DCAS operation. As with the back-pointer-based `insert` routine, the back pointer implementation allows the `deleteGE` operation to chase back pointers to “repair” certain predecessor or successor set entries without reinvoking the `deleteSearch` helper.

```

/* Returns either NOTFOUND or a value such that the key that
   stored that value was the smallest key in the skipList not
   less than searchKey. */

```

```

public val deleteGE(val searchKey) {
    Node[] predecessors = new Node[MaxHeight];
    Node pred, succ, successor;
    successor = deleteSearch(searchKey, predecessors);
    deletion: while (true) {
        Node nd = successor;
        if (nd == NullNode) return NOTFOUND;
        /* nd is the chosen GE node to remove. Rip out the hints.
        (The last "hint" is what counts as the actual deletion.) */
        deleteThisOne: {
            hints: for (int k = nd.next.length - 1; k >= 0; k--) {
                thisHint: while (true) {
                    Node next = nd.next[k];
                    if (next == null) {
                        /* This level is not really linked in yet. */
                        if (CAS(&nd.next[k], null, predecessors[k]))
                            continue hints;
                        else
                            /* CAS failure means the null changed out from
                               under us. Loop back and try again. */
                            continue thisHint;
                    } else if (next.key < nd.key) { // back pointer
                        /* Some other node has begun deletion of this node.
                           We'll compete. If we have already reached the
                           bottom, the competition is over and we lost! */
                        if (k==0) break deleteThisOne; /* another thread
                           won the race */
                        else continue hints; // keep on racing
                    } else {
                        if (DCAS(&predecessors[k].next[k], &nd.next[k],
                                nd, next,
                                next, predecessors[k]))
                            continue hints;
                        /* We failed to remove a hint; why? */
                        if (nd.next[k].key < nd.key) { /* this pointer
                           is dead */
                            /* We are competing with another node to remove
                               hints. That's cool. Continue to compete (unless
                               this was the actual level 0 deletion!). */
                            if (k == 0)
                                break deleteThisOne; /* another thread actually
                                   deleted the node. */
                            else
                                continue hints;
                        } else {
                            /* predecessors[k] info is outdated so chase
                               pointers to fix it. It can be due to
                               successor or predecessor changing */
                            pred = predecessors[k];
                            while((succ = pred.next[k]) != NullNode &&
                                  succ.key < searchKey) {
                                pred = succ;
                            }
                            if (succ != nd) {
                                /* Oops .. we have found a better node to
                                   delete.. */
                                break deleteThisOne;
                            } else {
                                predecessors[k] = pred;
                                continue thisHint;
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        }
    }
} /* end dcas failed */
} /* end thisHint */
} /* end hints */
/* Notice that we don't fetch nd.value until after the
   node has been completely deleted, in case an insert
   operation updates the value. */
return (nd.value);
} /* end deleteThisOne */
/* we've lost the node we were working on, but most hints
   are still good so find new node to del and fix
   predecessors as needed... */
pred = predecessors[0]; // deleted pointer
while((succ = pred.next[0]) != NullNode &&
      succ.key < searchKey) {
    pred = succ;
}
predecessors[0] = pred;
} /* end deletion */
}

```

[1077] While the invention has been described with reference to various embodiments, it will be understood that these embodiments are illustrative and that the scope of the invention is not limited to them. Terms such as always, never, all, none, etc. are used herein to describe sets of consistent states presented by a given computational system. Of course, persons of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that certain transitory states may and do exist in physical implementations even if not presented by the computational system. Accordingly, such terms and invariants will be understood in the context of consistent states presented by a given computational system rather than as a requirement for precisely simultaneous effect of multiple state changes. This "hiding" of internal states is commonly referred to by calling the composite operation "atomic", and by allusion to a prohibition against any process seeing any of the internal states partially performed.

[1078] Many variations, modifications, additions, and improvements are possible. For example, while various key-value dictionary realizations have been described in detail, realizations implementing other shared object data structures, including other realizations that employ skip list or skip list like data structures, will also be appreciated by persons of ordinary skill in the art. In addition, more complex shared object structures may be defined that exploit the basic techniques described herein. Other synchronization primitives or constructs may be employed and a variety of distinguishing pointer values may be employed including without limitation, the self-

referencing pointer values, back pointer values, marker (or dead) node pointers and null pointers employed in some realizations described herein. In general, the particular data structures, synchronization primitives and distinguishing pointer values employed are implementation specific and, based on the description herein, persons of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate suitable selections for a given implementation. Further, while pointers are used throughout the description and full-length memory address pointers are generally assumed, implementations that employ application-specific (e.g., reduced width or index-based) referencing schemes and chains are also possible.

[1079] Plural instances may be provided for components, operations or structures described herein as a single instance. Finally, boundaries between various components, operations and data stores are somewhat arbitrary, and particular operations are illustrated in the context of specific illustrative configurations. Other allocations of functionality are envisioned and may fall within the scope of claims that follow. Structures and functionality presented as discrete components in the exemplary configurations may be implemented as a combined structure or component. These and other variations, modifications, additions, and improvements may fall within the scope of the invention as defined in the claims that follow.